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2018 CERTIFICATION -4 AM 8: 35

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Longuis W Water	Asserintion
Public Water Sys	tem Name
List PWS ID #s for all Community Wat	or Systems in shuled in the CCD
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Comma Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newsprequest. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distribution mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please	Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCI paper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (At	tach copy of publication, water hill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attac	h copy of advertisement)
☐	Mailed 6-4-2019 with WATER bill
☐ Email message (Email the message	to the address below)
Other U. S. Postul Service	ce
Date(s) customers were informed: <u>a6/69/2019</u>	/ /2019 / /2019
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other methods used	direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed://	
☐ CCR was distributed by Email (<i>Email MSDH a copy</i>)	Date Emailed: / / 2019
□ As a URL	(Provide Direct URL)
☐ As an attachment	4
☐ As text within the body of the email:	message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of p	published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper:	
Date Published://	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations	1 2017
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the	ne following address:
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I fur and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data proving Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply	this public water system in the form and manner identified ther certify that the information included in this CCR is true ded to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department
Lou Wallace, Jeone truly, Mgx	06-04-2019
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	<u>06-04-2019</u> Date
lapsy A 4wiched Submission options (Select o	- 1 OI f
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	2 - Francis
Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity**

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

- S. J. &

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2019 MAY -7 AM 10: 37

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Longview Water Association PWS#: 530009 May 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo and Tuscaloosa Sand

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The well for the Longview Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lou Wallace at 662.323.4027. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the first Monday in August at 6:00 PM at the Longview Water Association Building, Crosstie Road.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Contominant	Time			TEST RESU	JLTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2018	.82 .86	No Range		pCi/L	T	0		5	Erosion of natural
Inorganic	Cont	aminants									deposits
8. Arsenic	N	2016*	.3.6	No Range		ppb		n/a	10	from orchards; runoff from glas	
10, Barium 13. Chromium	N	2016*	.0956	No Range		ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries	
	N	2016*	1.3	No Range		ppb		100	100	erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp	
14. Copper	N	2015/17*		0		ppm		1.3 A	L=1.3	mills; erosion of natural deposi Corrosion of household plumbi systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood	
7. Lead	N	2016*	.138	No Range		ppm		4	4	additive which i	ral deposits; water promotes strong e from fertilizer and
		2015/1/	1	0		ppb		0 A	L=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfectio	n By-	Products								,	
2. TTHM otal ihalomethanes]	N	2016*	1.81	No Range	ppb	0	0	80	By-	-product of drinking water orination.	
hlorine	N	2018 mple required j	.4	.18 – .81	ppm		0 1	MDRL = 4		Nater additive used to control	

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 tested. Information on lead in drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Longview Water Assn works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.